

We Gain at Aachen; Soviets Drive for Memel

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WEATHER
Considerable
Cloudiness,
Cooler

Daily Worker



VOL. XXI, No. 242

New York, Monday, October 9, 1944

(12 Pages) Price 5 Cents

LOSS OF WILLKIE SHOCKS NATION



WENDELL WILLKIE: Feb. 18, 1892—Oct. 8, 1944

President Leads in Tributes

By GEORGE MORRIS

The untimely death of Wendell L. Willkie at 2:20 a. m. yesterday snatched from the world one of its great progressive statesmen, an American who was to play a great role in efforts for an enduring peace. His death is a loss to the entire nation, to people of all political beliefs and all walks of life. His death removes a forthright, honest, and principled Republican who fought to bring his party in line with the cause of victory and national unity.

Speaking for all Americans, the President said yesterday of Willkie:

"The nation will long remember Wendell Willkie as a forthright American, earnest, honest, whole-souled. He also had tremendous courage. This courage which was his dominating trait prompted him more than once to stand alone and to challenge the wisdom of counsels taken by powerful interests within his own party. In this hour of grave crisis, the country loses a great citizen through his untimely passing."

Only 52, Willkie was "going places" since he began his career as a lawyer. He catapulted into political prominence and would

have again been chosen by the Republican bosses as their presidential candidate had he chosen to take the Hoover-Dewey path.

He failed to meet their test on every count because Wendell Willkie spoke out what he thought—for international security, unconditional victory over fascism, for extension of social legislation, greater recognition of organized labor's role and a postwar economy based on higher living standards.

He denounced the native fascists in his own party, he blasted their red-baiting technique, he was a bitter foe of Negro baiting and all forms of bigotry.

The strategists of present GOP policy will not miss his departure. His death seals the passing of the reins of GOP control to reaction—to those for whom

(Continued on Page 2)

Register Today--5 to 10 P.M.

AN
EDITORIAL

This week may decide the future of America.

The results of the New York state elections will hinge largely on the number of New York City citizens who exercise their right to vote, and New York state, with its 47 electoral votes, may determine the elections. A million citizens of the city have left for the armed forces or for war work elsewhere. Because these citizens were mainly Roosevelt voters, their loss has increased the possibility that heavily Republican upstate regions will outvote New York City and carry the state for Dewey.

But there are a million other citizens of the city who have never voted.

The bulk of that million must be brought to the polls this week to make up for those who have left the city and who will not, because of soldier vote difficulties or because they have gone to work elsewhere, vote in the city.

Your future, the nation's future, the future of human society is bound up with this election. It will decide whether the world's most powerful country goes forward with all United Nations to realize the program

of peace, democracy and economic well-being projected at the Teheran conference; or whether it goes back to the days of war-provoking rampant imperialism abroad and reaction at home.

The issue is too great to permit a minority of the nation's eligible citizens to make the decision. It is too great for anyone to allow complacency, inertia or preoccupation with other matters to interfere with getting out every possible vote for the President.

Be sure to register today, and get your family, your friends, your shopmates, your neighbors to the polls. See that every eligible voter in your apartment house registers. Volunteer your services to the various organizations that are working to get out the vote, particularly the American Labor Party.

We believe that progress, that the platform upon which the President is campaigning, would best be served in New York state by a large American Labor Party enrollment and vote, and we suggest you enroll ALP yourself and get your family, friends, shopmates and neighbors to do the same.

New Yorkers, the cause of victory and peace is in your hands.

Loss of Willkie Shocks Nation

(Continued from Page 1)

Mein Kampf has become a manual.

The role of Willkie has revealed shortly before the Republican convention when he wrote his series of seven articles proposing a platform for Republicans. Practically all of it went into the wastebasket.

In his speeches and writing Willkie placed the winning of the war and peace as the primary objective.

In his postwar outlook Willkie's proposals were much like the program contained in the Kilgore-Murray reconversion bill. Himself a big business executive, Willkie was among those far-sighted business men who see prosperity bound up with a general rise in living standards. He saw the possibility of avoiding a depression.

He also stood out in sharp contrast to labor-baiting employers going farther than any businessman in recognizing the greatly advanced

publican red-baiting policy. He not only denounced it but personally took the case of William Schneiderman, California State Secretary of the Communist Party, whose citizenship the Department of Justice sought to cancel by invoking the law barring Communists from a right to be naturalized.

He fought the case before the Supreme Court and won a momentous decision which in effect disputed the claim that Communists are subversive or that they aim to overthrow the government by force and violence.

Some time earlier, when it was even less popular to side with a Communist, Willkie criticized the imprisonment of Earl Browder on a technical passport charge.

With Republicans today throwing all they have into making "Communism" and that "Lithuanian rabbinical student Hillman" the election issue, it is quite apparent why their strategists were so set on knocking Willkie out of the presidential race.

PARTY INTO LINE

Willkie's efforts to bring his party into line with the cause of victory began years earlier.

His efforts took a dramatic turn when he first took a trip to England with a message from the President to Churchill, where he spoke with British statesmen and observed England's darkest hour at first hand.

Later, in 1942, came his celebrated trip to the Soviet Union, Near East and China. He came back stronger than ever for Soviet-U.S. friendship, with his views fortified by personal talks with Stalin, Chiang Kai-shek and many others and a real insight into the secrets of what makes the Red Army and the Soviet Union tick. His best-seller book "One World" was the result.

Whatever any of his foes will say about him, they will never accuse him of ducking an issue or political opportunism. As some hardheaded Republican politician said, "Willkie talked himself out of the nomination."

As against the "political expediency" of playing up to the Chicago Tribune, Willkie declared early in his campaign last March that "any Republican candidate for President of the school of thought of the Chicago Tribune will be overwhelming defeated" and that any candidate "who does not repudiate the America First party and Gerald L. K. Smith cannot possibly be elected."

As he swung out publicly and forcefully, Willkie had on several occasions put the heat under Dewey, causing such expressions from the Republican candidate as seemed to steer away from GOP policy. His blast at Ham Fish is one such example.

Willkie's decision to quit the race was inevitable. On every major issue he was in fundamental agreement with the President. The controlling forces in his party were bent on a partisan campaign, and false issues if they had no real ones, no matter what the consequences will be upon the war as the nation's future.

Undoubtedly, his failure, after very great effort, to change the course of his party must have had an effect upon his health, too. His most difficult moments must have been in recent days. No one will ever know to what extent they speeded his death.

He had to decide his own course before Nov. 7. He was a Republican. But every basic thought he advised, was an argument for re-election of Roosevelt. Should he advise the people to vote for Roosevelt? How would that effect his own capacity to challenge the McCormicks and Hoovers in later days?

Should he stay silent? Death came before the decision, but his years of effort speak for themselves.

ON HIS ONE WORLD TOUR



The late Wendell Willkie (right), is pictured with Marshal Stalin during their historic conference in the Kremlin in 1942. Left to right are V. M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar; Joseph Barnes, now foreign editor of the Herald-Tribune, Stalin, V. M. Pavlov, interpreter, and Willkie.

Wendell Willkie

By Earl Browder

personal contact with the man.

We talked for two hours, and only then did I understand the famous "Willkie personality" which had won him so many friends in a short public career. His utter frankness and honesty, his impatience with stuffed shirts and cliches, his restless searching for the truth with all its consequences, made him an outstanding personality and influence in our America. His character was in the authentic tradition of Lincoln.

Willkie had nothing but contempt for the miserable red-baiting technique of the men who had wrested control of the Republican Party from him on behalf of Mr. Dewey. That probably had much to do with bringing his invitation to me to meet him at his home last July for my first and last

Grasp of World Problems Made Willkie Unique National Figure

Wendell Lewis Willkie came out of small-town Indiana to become head of a big corporation, and at the age of 48, only four years before his death, demonstrated a capacity to learn and understand the world's problems which made him a unique figure in American life.

Born Feb. 18, 1892, at Elwood, Ind., he was the son of Herman Francis and Henrietta Trisch Willkie, lawyers and school teachers. Grandparents on both sides were refugees from political oppression in Germany.

He entered the University of Indiana at 15, attracting attention as campus "rebel"—chewing tobacco, wearing a red turtle-neck sweater, scoffing at the college fraternities. "He worked, as he later estimated it, at more than 20 vacation jobs during his school and college days—harvesting wheat in Minnesota and corn in Iowa and working in the Texas oilfields. He frequently had to quit college to earn his tuition.

He received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1913; his law degree in 1916. In 1918, eight months after his marriage to Edith Wilk, of Rushville, Ind., he sailed for France as a first lieutenant, U. S. Army.

Willkie came into national prominence when in 1934, he represented the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, of which he was a director in its fight to curb the government's Tennessee Valley Authority program.

Willkie had been a Democrat. He was disillusioned by his party's failure to nominate Newton D. Baker, "who, almost alone through the dark, isolationist Twenties, had fought consistently for world cooperation."

SOUGHT WORLD COOPERATION

It was Willkie's efforts to bring his country into full cooperation with other world powers that made him the international figure he was at the last.

Though he lost the presidency to

good will and better understanding among all peoples."

His latest public act to win national attention was his analysis in Collier's magazine of the Democratic and Republican platform statements on the Negro. Progressives were unanimous in declaring that Willkie's criticism of the "inadequacies" of both platforms performed a useful service.

Negroes Will Mourn His Loss—Davis

Benjamin J. Davis, Communist councilman and Negro leader, paid the following tribute to Willkie:

"America and the new world in the making have lost a great and outspoken leader. It was typical of him that the last article he wrote before he died was one in which he made a great contribution to the equality of Negro Americans. His loss will be mourned by the Negro people and by democratic citizens all over the world."

How the End Came . . .

Wendell L. Willkie died at 2:20 a. m. yesterday in the Lenox Hill Hospital, 76th St. and Park Ave. Death was caused by heart failure at the crisis of a complication of ailments. He had been in the hospital since Sept. 6.

Fatal illness developed while Willkie was in the midst of the campaign to induce Dewey, Republican Presidential nominee, to take a forthright and unequivocal stand on international cooperation with our Allies. He entered the hospital originally for rest and for treatment of a stomach disorder, according to Dr. Benjamin Salzer.

It was revealed then that he had a heart condition, aggravated by a streptococcal throat infection. He was given 40,000 units of penicillin hourly until his relapse Saturday night.

Dr. Salzer called in Dr. Alexander D. Chiselin, throat specialist, and Dr. Clarence E. de La Chapelle, heart specialist, for consultation.

"An acute cardiac condition had developed, probably caused by the toxic state resulting from the severe streptococcal infection of the last few days," said a bulletin issued at 11:20 Saturday night.

Willkie at that time was "resting quietly."

He fell into a sound sleep at midnight and, so as not to cause him undue worry, the specialists then placed an oxygen tank over him and began to administer oxygen as an additional therapeutic aid.

The tent was removed when the patient awoke. He joked with the nurses about it. He had to be returned to it, however, at two o'clock Sunday morning. He died 20 minutes later.

GOP Hastens Willkie Tributes

Republican leaders were among the first to hasten with their tributes to Wendell Willkie. But their words of praise were very general lest they be interpreted as endorsement of Willkie's views which they all bitterly opposed.

Governor Thomas E. Dewey wired that he made a "notable contribution to the political and philosophic discussions of these critical years."

Former President Herbert Hoover referred to him as "deeply patriotic," a "colorful personality" of "indomitable energy" and "active mind."

But the closest he came to Willkie's views was to say that they "stirred national consideration and understanding of difficult problems."

New Soviet Baltic Drive Hits for Memel; Yanks Rip Nazi Line Near Nancy, Gain at Aachen

ALLIED SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, LONDON, Oct. 8 (UP).—Behind a roaring barrage, Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's U. S. Third Army opened an offensive on a 20-mile front between Metz and Nancy today and advanced six miles through a soft spot in the German line, capturing eight towns, while to the north other doughboys fought into the outskirts of Aachen.

Yanks were engaged in house-to-house fighting with the Aachen garrison and had narrowed to four miles the enemy's supply corridor to the northeast gaining artillery control of the last German road and all but encircling the city.

North of Aachen, Lt. Gen. Courtney Hodges' First Army troops advanced another mile nearer the Rhine in exploitation of its breakthrough in that sector and drove a mile and a half in a companion push through the Huertgen forest southeast of Aachen.

Captured were Oden, Kellersburg and Herzogenrath, three villages grouped together six miles north of Aachen; Verlautenheide, three miles east-northeast of Aachen, and Waldenrath, on the left flank of the drive four miles northwest of partly held Geilenkirchen. Strab, five and one-half miles north of Aachen, also fell.

Striking to outflank the stubborn bastions of Ft. Driant outside Metz and Chateau-Salins east of Nancy, Gen. Patton's tanks and infantry opened their drive on the Moselle front between the two and quickly gained high ground dominating the Germans' new defense line along the Siele River.

KEY TOWN SEIZED

The key town of Jeandelin court, 10 miles north of Nancy, was seized as well as the villages of Clemency, Lixieres, Serrieres, Moivmons, Fesieux, Arrage and Ham, all situated roughly in a 15-mile semicircle northnortheast of Nancy.

An artillery barrage that field officers described as "hammering the Germans into the ground" preceded the attack and as the tanks and doughboys smashed forward U. S. dive-bombers took up the bombardment. At several places hand-to-hand fighting with bayonets developed as the Yanks took German garrisons by surprise.

WORMEDANGE CLEARED

In their seven-day Aachen drive, the Yanks had captured 4,000 prisoners including 770 taken in the last 24 hours.

In Holland meanwhile the Canadian First Army captured Hoogenderheide, 13 miles north of Antwerp and drove within 2,000 yards of Kortevan, junction of the escape causeway for nearly 25,000 Germans trapped on the Zeeland Islands off the Scheldt Estuary. These troops woes were increased when RAF heavy bombers again breached the seawall on Walcheren Island near Flushing, loosing a torrent of water on enemy positions dominating the Antwerp Channel.

Allies Capture Greek Port; British Forces Move on Corinth

ROME, Oct. 8 (UP).—Allied forces have captured the port of Nauplion, only 25 miles south of Corinth, in their drive to cut land retreat routes for Germans remaining in the Peloponnesus it was announced today, and the specially trained British land forces of the Adriatic are sweeping toward the outskirts of Corinth itself.

Royal Navy units were sweeping almost at will through the seas around Greece and the Aegean Islands, hammering German coastal fortifications and sinking German ships, while Allied planes ranged constantly over the coasts and mountains of Greece in close cooperation with the British land forces of the Adriatic and Greek patriots.

The British warship, *Termagant*,

met and fought an enemy naval force near the entrance to the Gulf of Salona Friday night, destroyed an enemy destroyer and damaged another seriously.

Sturdy minesweepers of the Royal Navy have been scooping up the extensive German minefields in the Aegean Islands and among the southern Dalmatian Islands along the Yugoslav Coast, for the past several days, a communiqué disclosed.

A Paris radio broadcast, unconfirmed by official sources, said that complete Allied occupation of Crete is imminent and that German forces had evacuated the island. The broadcast, heard by United Press in London, quoted Cairo reports.

LONDON, Oct. 8 (UP).—The Red Army, throwing up to half a million men into battle, has advanced 62 miles along a 175-mile front in Soviet Lithuania in a great new offensive aimed toward the Baltic Sea and the

ports of Memel, in East Prussia, and Libau, in Latvia, Marshal Joseph Stalin announced tonight.

In the first four days of an offensive that, on reaching the sea would trap 100,000 or more Nazi forces in Riga and western Latvia, the Russians captured more than 2,000 towns and settlements.

The offensive, announced by the Soviet Premier in an order of the day, signaled the opening of the great battle for East Prussia, London observers believed.

Before that offensive can begin in earnest, the Russians must eliminate the threat to their northern flank from German troops in the Baltic states.

The great drive was launched by

LONDON, Oct. 8 (UP).—The Free Yugoslav Radio of Marshal Tito said today that the battle for Belgrade has begun and that Yugoslav forces have cut the escape rail line linking its German garrison with Zagreb, 240 miles to the west.

German forces within Belgrade are isolated and the troops of the Red Army and of Yugoslavia have taken up positions surrounding the city, said a war review broadcast by the Free Yugoslav Radio.



SIDNEY HILLMAN

Another GOP Senator Hits Isolationists

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Sen. Harold H. Burton (R., O.) last night joined his Republican colleague Sen. Joseph H. Ball of Minnesota in warning against Senate "irreconcilables"

who are preparing to block ratification of a new world peace organization."

Burton listed 11 "irreconcilables"—he preferred not to call them isolationists—and commented in an interview that "that number can just about be doubled." Unlike Ball, Burton did not call for defeat of these Senators at the polls. He declined to release the list of names for publication but eight of the 11 were Republicans and three Democrats, he admitted.

Contrary to the Dewey-Dulles position of waiting until the peace is achieved to set up a world organization, Burton advocated early ratification of a treaty setting up a world peace machinery. If the United Nations wait until an elaborate organization has been formulated, he said, United States ratification will be delayed indefinitely by prolonged debate in the Senate and insistence upon reservations.

This resistance, he was understood to mean, would come from the Republicans. He advocated that the Senate's

exclusive treaty ratification powers be shared with the House of Representatives so that the people will have a true voice in the making of the final peace.

"If you're going to get a two-thirds treaty ratification vote in the Senate," he said, "you are going to have to compromise something. The two-thirds rule is unsound and contrary to the rules of organization in the United States."

Vandals Deface Roosevelt Sign

Vandals, climbing to the roof of a large building at Grove and Christopher Streets Saturday night, poured paint over a huge American Labor Party poster covering the side of the structure. The poster, overlooking Sheridan Square, was 45 by 18 feet. It carried a picture of President T. Roosevelt, painted by Hugo Gellert, and asked voters to vote for FDR, Truman, Wagner and Leo Calarco, 1st A.D. candidate for Assembly, to assure postwar security.

Leo Cutler, ALP campaign manager in the 1st A.D., said that detectives had found an empty paint can, a piece of cardboard used for a funnel and fingerprints. Cutler added that he had received threatening letters prior to the occurrence.

Registration Rally

In Kings Today

The Non-Partisan Committee for Registration in the 2d A. D. in Brooklyn will hold a huge outdoor registration rally today (Monday) at 8:30 p.m. at Kilmer Square, Kings Highway and E. 13 St. Speakers from all political parties participate. Between 200 to 300 women will be active on registration during the week in the community. A sound truck is touring Avenue J all week.

FDR to Speak In New York Oct. 21

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (UP).

President Roosevelt will address the Foreign Policy Association at a New York dinner meeting Oct. 21, the White House disclosed today.

Mr. Roosevelt accepted an invitation to discuss foreign policy in a telegram dated yesterday addressed to Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, president of the association, the White House announced.

McCoy had urged the President to make the address in behalf of the Foreign Policy Association's effort "to bring to the attention of the citizens of this country the important issues of foreign policy."

Expect Terms Of New League

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (UP).

The proposals for a new League of Nations upon which the four great powers—the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China—have agreed, are expected to be released for publication early this week and Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius is confident that they "will meet the test of their scrutiny."

The seven weeks of Anglo-American deliberations, six weeks with the Russians and one week with the Chinese, reached "a satisfactory conclusion" Saturday.

French Labor Confederation Urges Unity of All Unions

LONDON, Oct. 8 (ALN).—The French General Confederation of Labor (CGT) has proposed to the Christian Confederation of Labor (CFTC) that the two organizations merge "as a step toward complete unity of all labor organizations," the Socialist Party newspaper *Le Populaire* reported this week.

The CGT stated that its presidium "is unanimous in thinking that the moment has arrived to achieve the unity of all labor unions. Unity represents the most fervent wish of the bulk of the workers."

The CGT and CFTC were the two main trade union centers in France before the war, numbering 5,000,000 and 300,000 members respectively. Both were declared illegal during the German occupation, but maintained their organizations and worked in close alliance in the resistance movement.

The CGT has suggested that delegates of the two organizations meet immediately "to examine together all questions which shall be included by unanimous agreement in the program of these meetings."

Your 'Sacred Obligation'--Register!

Registration Facts

Registration week starts today in New York City. Here are the facts:

DATES: Oct. 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, from 5 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. Oct. 14, from 7 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.

PLACE: At the polling place in your own election district. Addresses will be posted in all apartment houses.

WHO REGISTERS: Every citizen who has lived one year in the state, four months in the city and 30 days in the election district before Election Day, Nov. 7.

FIRST VOTERS: If you have not voted before, you must bring evidence of age and school diploma to prove literacy. If you haven't got a school diploma, you must take a literacy test at a designated school in your neighborhood. The registrar at the polling place or local political leaders will tell you where to go for the literacy test.

You can take a literacy test seven times in the course of the week.



Are you sure your husband registered?

LITERACY TEST

If you take the literacy test you will be given a short story and eight or 10 questions on the story.

You have to find the answer to each question and write it in the blank space next to the question.

You can make one or two mistakes and still pass the test.

You do not have to know how to spell to pass.

The test lasts 20 minutes. If you fail the test, you can take another every day this week—and two on Saturday—until you pass.

What YOU Can Do

1 Register yourself and see that your family registers.

2 Call, visit or write all your friends and relatives, urging that they register and check with them.

3 Get after everyone in your shop or office to register and check with them until they do.

4 Talk to your neighbors, shopkeepers, milkman, urging that they register.

5 Go through your own apartment house and check with every family as to whether its eligible members have registered.

WHERE TO GO TO HELP:

Report to your nearest American Labor Party or International Workers Order or Communist Political Association club, or to any other organization working to get out the vote to volunteer your services. If you want to assist the ALP to get out the vote, you can get the address of the local club by calling the headquarters in your county. Here are the phone numbers:

Manhattan: MUrray Hill 3-3998;

Brooklyn: TRiangle 5-0070;

Queens: JAmaica 6-4580;

Bronx: JErome 6-8171.

Large Cities Top Record Registration Turnouts in 1940

The drive of Democrats, labor and civic groups throughout the country to get out the vote is bearing fruit. Reports from all parts of the nation indicated that in the large cities, at least, the registration figures this year have topped the record turnout of 1940.

While the increase in registration figures has not reflected the full growth of population in these cities for the past four years, the fact that more workers will vote is expected to influence the results in the various states in which they are located. Roosevelt backers were afraid that the number of working-class voters would fall below 1940 because of the huge shift of population.

Reports from California indicate that more people will vote there than ever before. California has a permanent registration system (as has every major state outside of New York) and signing up of new voters closed Sept. 30.

San Francisco registered 406,000 eligible voters, as compared with 375,000 in 1940. The soldier vote will bring the figure this year to 425,000. Oakland registered 20,000 more than four years ago, Richmond, where the big Kaiser shipyards are located, registered 90,000 this year, or more than 25,000 more than in 1940. Los Angeles also topped its previous presidential figure.

Registrations in Pittsburgh, in the key state of Pennsylvania, where signing up of new voters ended Saturday, were also precedent-shattering this year. While final figures were not available yesterday, it was freely predicted by city officials that the 1940 figure would be easily surpassed, according to reports received here. In view of the fact that Philadelphia, where the period for new registrations ended last month, also reached the 1940 figure, the chances of the President carrying Pennsylvania appear bright. The two metropolitan cities usually fur-

nish him with his winning majority.

In New Jersey, the two major industrial cities, Newark and Jersey City, have both gone above the 1940 figure, final registration results show.

Detroit, which has until Oct. 18 to sign up new voters, already had topped the 1940 figure on Oct. 2. On that day, total registration was

684,112 voters, excluding 50,000 soldier voters. The 1940 figure was 681,727. A special drive is to be conducted in the city for the last three days of registration, with 50 more stations to be set up throughout the city.

Similar reports from Chicago, Cleveland and Seattle indicate that these cities have surpassed their 1940 totals.

Greenwich Village Committee Plans to Go Over Top on R-Day

By LOUISE MITCHELL

R-Day is another one of those history-making days. It stands for the last day of registration, a day which Americans can make or break the next four years.

R-Day placards now posted throughout the city read:

"R-Day is the last day of registration."

"Remember the difference between a free people and a slave people is the right to vote."

"Don't throw it away."

"Register—Register Oct. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13—from 5 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. All day Saturday, Oct. 14—7 a.m. to 10:30 p.m."

These yellow and black posters are being used by various non-partisan groups to spur the city's greatest turnout. Such a group is the Greenwich Village Nonpartisan Committee for Registration working out of the Greenwich House, 27 Barren St. Co-chaired by Mrs. Houghton Crawford Smith and Mrs. Robert B. Hollander, the committee has received the support of local Dem-

ocratic, Republican, American Labor Party spokesmen. Mrs. Smith is president of the Manhattan branch of the League of Women Voters and Mrs. Hollander was chairman of the Consumer Division of the Manhattan CDVO and executive secretary of the Lower West Side CDVO.

INFORMATION PLEASE

"Nearly everyone wants informational material," said Mrs. Smith yesterday. Church calendars have been carrying registration dates as well as general information. This data was announced from the pulpit.

Ministers who have responded to the committee's call include the Rev. C. Lloyd Lee of Washington Square Methodist Church, Dr. Moulton Hawer, Rev. Charles H. Graf, and Dr. Louis W. Pitt of Grace House. Cooperating local organizations are Friends of Democracy, the New School for Social Research and Bank Street School. Community backers are Assembly-

Seek 3 Million Mark In Registration Here

Millions of New Yorkers will trudge to the polls in their election districts this week to sign up for voting on Nov. 7. With a million fewer citizens this year, as compared with 1940, politicians generally believe that registration will fall below the 3,000,000 mark. In 1940, 3,390,460 citizens registered, of which some 3,200,000 actually voted.

Labor and civic leaders believe, however, that with an intensive drive in the city and with the addition of an expected 400,000 soldier ballots, the 1940 figure may actually be reached. They point out that even with the record turnout four years ago, there were an estimated 500,000 foreign-born workers who have never gone to the polls. One of the major jobs confronting those who are seeking to increase the registration is to get these workers to take their literacy tests so that they may qualify for the vote. Stations for taking these tests have been set up by the Board of Education in various schools throughout the city during regular registration hours.

In addition to the two major party machines, the American Labor Party, aided by the CIO and by some AFL unions, has built a city-wide apparatus designed to get out the vote for Roosevelt. ALP canvassers have been covering their election districts in an unprecedented pre-registration canvass designed to acquaint the voters with the facts concerning registering. ALP leader believe that with additional assistance from pro-Roosevelt backers they can break all records for getting the voters out.

Community movements of various kinds have sprung up in several sections of the city devoted to educating the people regarding registration. They have used diverse forms for their work, including leaflets, posters, movie strips, trucks, street corner meetings and tables, church sermons and directions to school children to pass on to their parents on the registration process.

It is believed that if the city can reach a civilian registration of 3,000,000, Roosevelt will carry the state since the city is heavily pro-FDR while the upstate area is Republican.

Union Lookout

- Ferris Goes Downhill
- AFL'er Running in Kings

by Dorothy Loeb



Cause and effect: Vincent Ferris, who accepted a \$7,500 post from Gov. Dewey on the State ABC board, wasn't reominated to serve on the executive board of the city AFL Central Trades and Labor Council this year.... This will be the first time in years that the board will be without him.

It's queer how these things happen. Dewey probably figured he was acquiring an influential leader of labor, when he picked Ferris. After all, he was secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, the council's delegate to Central Trades, a member of the executive board of Central Trades and a leader in the State Federation. It sounds like a lot, doesn't it? A fellow like that, with a fog-horn voice, ought to be able to drive plenty of votes into the Dewey corner. But, like other Dewey-hooey, there's just one thing wrong with it. It won't work.

The Downward Trail—Here's what happened. When Ferris took the \$7,500 job, he had to resign as Allied Printing Trades Council secretary. Well, that was to be expected. Then the council denied him its ticket to Central Trades. He had to fall back on his own small local. Then at the State Federation convention, where his red-baiting roars used to draw some applause, he fell flat. Delegates said they thought he was "at the wrong place." When he tried to earn his pay by casting the lone Dewey vote at a Central Trades meeting that went all-out for Roosevelt and Wagner, he was booed. This week came the Central Trades board nominations. His name was missing. Ferris may be a commissioner at \$7,500 a year but he's no leader of labor today.

There's a spirit of labor unity and a terrific political punch in a new little folder just issued by the CIO Political Action Committee. Its cover carries the traditional "unfair" with a tiny inset of Dewey and inside you discover a photo of the candidate marching through an AFL Hotel and Restaurant Employees picket line at the Colony Club. That happened March 21, 1941, and the picture is reproduced from PM.

For years, one of the most curious things about AFL political action in New York City was the custom of denying endorsement to labor candidates if they never held political office. Time and again some fellow who was actually a delegate to the council himself would be nominated by one party or another. But usually, especially because he was a union man, heretofore busy principally with union business, he was just beginning in the field of politics. The non-partisan committee would pass him by asserting that he had "no labor record" and that would be the end of that.

This year, however, there's progress. Perhaps moved by the healthy sentiment which spurred endorsement of President Roosevelt, and Sen. Wagner, delegates also gave an O. K. to one of their own number. He's Herman Gelber, president of Motion Picture Operators Local 306. He's running for the Assembly in the 19th A. D. Kings on the American Labor Party ticket.

Rep. Vito Marcantonio has been nominated for Congress in all three primaries in his district, so it doesn't much matter what a few spiteful people try to do to stop him. But I thought you'd be interested in this tid-bit. Thomas O'Leary, secretary of the Teamsters Joint Council, is New York County chairman of Central Trades' non-partisan committee. He brought in a report that recommended AFL endorsement of Marcantonio who, incidentally has a national No. 1 labor record. Joseph Tuvin, David Dubinsky's Central Trades specialist, rose to the occasion. We gave the delegates "where-was-he-before-June 22" ad nauseam and recommendation was withdrawn.... Luigi Antonini, Dubinsky's Lieutenant in Italian Local 89, marched \$500,000 in cash with him to Italy (saw the grave need for relief, and then marched it out again. New Antonini has announced a Madison Square Garden meeting to raise funds for Italian relief. Italy certainly needs help and New York will surely want to provide it. But people will be wanting to know whether it's certain the new funds won't be added to the unspent \$500,000 Antonini is holding in the bank.

Michigan Editor, a Republican, Calls for Defeat of Hoffman

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Oct. 8.—The congressional District here won't touch him with a ten-mile pole, reports the current issue of Voice for Victory, Michigan, organ of the Political Action Committee.

Republicans, Democrats and independents have formed a voters committee to insure the defeat of Hoffman, who recently called for an armed insurrection against the administration in Washington.

Sentiment toward Hoffman is reflected in a statement by editor Paul Mixter of the South Haven Daily Tribune, Republican member of the committee, who in an editorial in his own paper demanded:

"Mr. Hoffman, the arch-isolationist, must go!... better to

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Fla. Negroes Who Die Today Tell of Torture Confessions

By EUGENE GORDON

We have for the first time a transcript of statements made by the three Negro youths in the Florida "Scottsboro case." James Davis, 16, Freddie Lee Lane, 19, and James Williams, 26, confirm what many persons feared; their "confessions" were obtained by the most brutal Nazi-like tortures.

Unless a last-minute stay results from higher court action or is granted by Governor Spessard L. Holland, the youths will have been legally lynched even while this story is being written. I say legally lynched, because the "trial" at which they were found guilty on the forced "confessions" lasted just 80 minutes.

Here are some excerpts from 16-year-old Jimmy Davis' statement to attorneys. It is typical. After telling of continuous beatings by road patrolmen, he was asked:

Q.—Did they beat you when they brought you back?

A.—Yes, sir. They beat me nearly all the way back here, even after I was sentenced. They put some kind of stuff in my mouth.

Q.—What kind of stuff did they put in your mouth?

A.—I don't know. Some ammonia, or something, that peeled my lips. They put their feet on my head and mashed my head down between my legs and stuck cigarettes in my hands and in my

ears.

Q.—Were the cigarettes lighted?

A.—Yes, sir, lighted cigarettes. And they kicked me in my side. When we was coming back up here after the trial some soldiers beat me up with pistols.

Q.—Did they ever say anything about making a confession?

A.—Yes, sir. They told me that if I didn't tell them the truth they would kill me. One of them said he had always wanted to

kill a "nigger."

The attorney asked James Williams, oldest of the defendants, whether he had signed a confession. He answered:

"I signed something. I don't know what it was. I can't read or write and they didn't read it to me. They had it written when I got in there and they made me sign it."

Thus Gov. Holland saves Florida's fair name from the "stain" he said would besmirch it if the youths were lynched. It is clear, however, that the Governor has his own queer ideas of what constitutes a lynching.

'Must Die'—Says Judge

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 8.—Federal Judge Louis Strum late Saturday denied relief in the case of the three Quincy defendants whose execution is scheduled for 9 a.m. Monday, Oct. 9, at Raiford State Prison.

The defendants, James Davis, 16, Freddie Lee Lane, 19, and James C. Williams, 26, all Negroes, were sentenced for "rape" of a white woman. They allegedly confessed.

Judge Prum, sitting in Jacksonville, denied a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, submitted by Attorney W. H. Robinson, on grounds

that the petitioners had "not exhausted remedies in the Florida state courts." The attorney endeavored to show that "the confessions" were procured through beatings and torture.

Though it is expected that nothing short of a last-minute stay by the U. S. Supreme Court can halt the executions, Robinson today appeared in the 5th U. S. Circuit Court, Atlanta, in an effort to exhaust every remedy for the petitioners.

Governor Spessard L. Holland refuses to stay the executions.

Philly Carpenters Defy Hutcheson, Endorse FDR

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—The Philadelphia area District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters of which Republican "labor" front William Hutcheson is national head, has endorsed President Roosevelt, the Daily Worker learned today. Endorsement was voted twice at Sept. 7 and Sept. 21 Council meetings but news was withheld from the public by officials who apparently fear to embarrass their national president.

The situation was the same in the case of the Newark, N. J. Carpenters' district council whose endorsement of the President late in August was confirmed by that council's head upon inquiry by the Daily Worker Friday.

The endorsement on Sept. 7 was voted by 64 of the 65 attending the Philadelphia council which has 26 local affiliates with a membership of 8,000.

The first action came on the request of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor which asked approval of its convention endorsement of the President. The issue came up again Sept. 21 when the Philadelphia Central Labor Union asked for support of its Roosevelt campaign.

The secrecy that top leaders of the carpenters tried to keep around the stand was broken last week

have a Democrat than a representative of such temperament."

A BAD RECORD

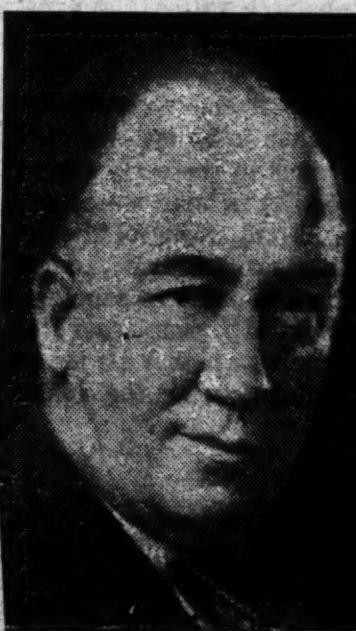
Committee chairman C. Christensen told a recent group meeting that the district deserves a representative of win-the-war opinion.

"We disapprove of the present Congressman's voting record on most national and international issues before Pearl Harbor and after, and we feel that a congressman of broader viewpoint is needed to help write the peace that will follow this war."

A congressman is needed who will understand the problems of servicemen, and Hoffman is no such man, he said. Neither is he the man to "favor collaboration with our fighting allies to prevent another world conflagration when today's boys and girls are of age."

"We intend to bring the incumbent's record before every voter in the district, and let each judge."

The Voice for Victory prints Hoffman's un-American Congressional record and a worse record could not be found unless it is his pal Dies'.



BOSS HUTCHESON

U. S.-Soviet Rally Nov. 16

Nationwide meetings and celebrations commemorating the 27th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union and the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USA and the USSR will be climaxed in New York City by a Madison Square Garden meeting Nov. 16, it was announced by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

Other cities planning events under the slogan, "USA-USSR, Allies for Victory, Prosperity and Peace," include Denver, Pittsburgh, Portland, Seattle, Baltimore Boston, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Milwaukee, Detroit and San Francisco.

Leaders in government, industry, labor, science, education and the arts are sponsoring the nationwide celebrations. They include Louis Adamic; Hon. William L. Batt; Van Wyck Brooks; Dr. Hugh Cabot; Dr. Walter B. Cannon; Mrs. Edward C. Carter; Hon. Oscar L. Chapman; Dr. Henry S. Coffin; Aaron Copland; Norman Corwin; Jo Davidson and Joseph E. Davies.

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A HOOVER HAND OUT



Irresponsible Demagogery

THOMAS E. DEWEY'S latest speech, at Charleston, W. Va., Saturday night finally rounds out the portrait of an arrogant and irresponsible demagogue, whose accession to the presidency of the most powerful country on earth would be a national and world catastrophe. The man with the trick memory continues to talk as though all Americans have the same lapse of memory, the same disregard for facts, the same indifference to the national future as Mr. Dewey himself.

The Republican candidate says he has already promised not to change our military strategy or leadership. But it was Dewey who challenged the war's basic strategy by exploiting Gen. Douglas MacArthur's name last month. With all military leaders straining to emphasize the hard fight still before us, it was Dewey's Joseph Martin who announced a month ago that the war with Germany is over and victory over Japan can be "discounted."

Dewey says the work of building an international security organization stands above domestic politics. But it was Dewey who unscrupulously tried to torpedo the Dumbarton Oaks conference before it started. It is Dewey's man Vandenberg who has announced in advance his intention of fighting Dumbarton Oaks proposals in the Senate. It is Dewey's Robert A. Taft and his financial backer, Winthrop Aldrich, who openly oppose Bretton Woods.

Lies About GI Votes

Smarting under the resentment of mothers, fathers, and sweethearts with the Republican effort to keep servicemen and merchant seamen from voting, Dewey claims that more soldiers will vote proportionately than civilians: an impossible lie. If servicemen's ballots are at least being sent out and are coming back in New York, it is because the obstacles of the GOP itself have been overcome by an enraged nonpartisan movement.

Dewey appears as a champion of the right to vote in the South and offers the fantastic lie that the President has never opposed the polltax. Was it not the GOP—with encouragement from Dewey—which united with southern Bourbons to prevent abolition of the polltax last spring? Is it not the GOP which now conspires with reactionary polltax Democrats in the South to sabotage the President in his own party, as in Texas?

As for conversion from peace-time and reconversion from war, Americans will not be taken in by isolated quotations from Sen. Truman's criticisms in the early stages of our production program. Those criticisms were constructive. They helped bring a great outpouring of the national productive effort, which Dewey himself, never believed possible and which his backers tried to sabotage. As for his promises of a Department of Labor, headed by a labor man, the question still remains whether he means the America Firster, William Hutcheson, or the strike-provoking John L. Lewis.

The Biggest Lie

But the Big Lie still remains Dewey's charge that the system of "free enterprise" has been undermined by the Roosevelt administration, something which the American Communists allegedly desire.

The fact is that the American Communists are basing their whole perspective on the continuation of the free enterprise system. The fact also is that the Roosevelt Administration has strengthened that system at a time when GOP policies would have wrecked it. Yes, the government owns many war plants—but Dewey knows full well that free enterprise is running those plants and has an option to buy them when the war is over.

Was it not Hoover's policies which brought the system of free enterprise to the brink of doom in 1932? Remember the capital of thousands of business firms wiped out? Remember the savings, the private property of humble citizens destroyed? Remember the farmer's home and land sacrificed at auctions?

Far from recognizing FDR's achievement in putting capitalism back on its feet, Dewey not only criticized blindly but promises policies which would again threaten the property and opportunity of citizens in all classes. This is the desperation of a man without an issue. He can only fall back on the false charge of the government owning the entire economy, which has no basis in fact, is not advocated either by Mr. Roosevelt or the American Communists, and is only a version of Hitler's own "Bolshevism bogey."

Such is Dewey's speech at Charleston—vulnerable as the side of a barn, a net to catch the wind, a patchwork of open lies and groundless promises of all things to all men.

They're Saying in Washington

What to Do With Germany

by Adam Lapin

WASHINGTON, D. C. AS I pointed out in my last column, Secretary Morgenthau succeeded in focusing attention on the very real problem of what to do with German industry. Morgenthau's plan jolted official Washington. For the first time the question of a hard peace was put in something like a realistic perspective.

The immediate effect of the plan has been constructive. Plans in the War and State Departments which dodged the problem of the German economy or proposed to leave it alone have been scrapped. A more serious approach is beginning to get the attention of high officials.

The obvious weakness of the plan is that it represented a great productive waste. It suggested the flooding of the Ruhr rines and the parceling out of German machinery and equipment to the devastated countries which would obviously get less this way than if they obtained the products of German industry.

Secretary Morgenthau and his aides did not dispute this. They simply said that they wanted to take no chances with the rebirth of a great German armaments industry, and that they saw no immediate alternatives in the offing in London and Washington.

What happened was that the Morgenthau plan filled a political vacuum in the discussion of Germany. It helped create a situation where alternatives have begun to emerge and where the Morgenthau plan itself may outlive its immediate usefulness.

Major Alternative

The major alternative worth consideration is harnessing German industry to the needs of the peoples and countries overrun by the Nazi war machine, using German industry to pay huge reparations.

The Soviet press has indicated a leaning towards a large-scale system of reparations. One form this would take is using several million German workers to help rebuild the Soviet Union. In addition, Eugene Varga, the Soviet economist, has suggested reparations of between \$100,000,000,000 and \$150,000,000,000 for the Soviet

Union, and something like four times this amount for the whole of Europe.

It is almost certain that France and other liberated countries will be interested in reparations. So will England, where there is plenty of rebuilding to do. But in government circles here there has been a real coolness to reparations. The reason is obvious. The United States can't possibly use reparations. Our problem will be exactly the reverse—disposing of our goods abroad. So the figures thrown out by Varga were dismissed as utterly fantastic. And the counter-proposals bandied about in the State Department—up to the time the Morgenthau proposal broke—were unbelievably inadequate.

Reparations Would Help U. S.

One point overlooked was that the United States would be benefitted by reparations, because if the background countries of Europe like Yugoslavia, Romania and Poland are industrialized they will become much better customers for this country. Their people will have more purchasing power.

And if the machine tools and products of German factories were used to industrialize its neighbors, this would help answer the serious objection to a system of reparations: the continued danger of large-scale German industry. This menace would be reduced to the extent that Germany loses its relative economic superiority.

To the argument that we have done a poor job with the economies of Italy and North Africa, proponents of reparations point out in those countries we have had no plan, no objectives. Reparations would necessitate tight

economic controls and rigid planning.

I don't mean to say that there are not immense difficulties in the way of carrying out a real reparations program. There would be the problem of occupying Germany, with troops and industrial experts for many years to come. There would be the problem of strengthening during that time the democratic forces within Germany.

And a comprehensive and extremely complicated Allied economic plan for Germany would, of course, presuppose a high degree of political unity between the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain. This is the most important problem of all. And one is not likely to minimize it here in Washington where there is fresh evidence all the time that corrosive anti-Soviet poison is still to be found in many governmental agencies.

Word has leaked out that the Office of Strategic Services, an important Army auxiliary, has long employed Alexander Baranov, who deserted the diplomatic service of the Soviet Union. It is an open secret that OSS is full of anti-Soviet elements of all kinds, and that one of the jobs the Russian section of the agency is still doing today, is working on possible bombing targets in the Soviet Union.

It is because political problems still remain that there is as yet no United Nations plan on Germany. And it is for this reason that I do not think the Morgenthau plan can be lightly dismissed. But a reparation system is undoubtedly a more productive and constructive alternative. And the Morgenthau plan may have brought closer the adoption of such a program.

Worth Repeating

ANNE O'HARE McCORMICK, in her column in the New York Times of Oct. 4, 1944: Lyon is not short of will or power to organize itself. In Place Bellecour, the great square in the heart of the city where a few weeks ago five young patriots were assassinated and their bodies left exposed to horrify the populace, families promenade as usual, little old ladies in black sit gossiping in their hired chairs, crowds gather to deride or applaud a ragged artist drawing caricatures of "Adolf," Laval, Herriot and de Gaulle. On the swarming Rue de la République electioneering for the "Grand Assise" has already begun. In a single block are three Communist and two National Liberation party headquarters.

To this reporter there seems more unity, more energy, more life in Lyon today than in pre-war years. If the first impression is correct and this contentious old city is a fair sample, the France of tomorrow promises to be stronger than the France of yesterday.

Change the World

IT SOUNDED only like another scheme for some cheap publicity when the Pepsicola Company announced a contest for twelve modern paintings to be put on its calendar.

At first many artists deeply suspected this contest. Then it was learned that Uncle Pepsicola was behaving rather nicely, like some artist's dream of the ideal patron. The contest had been placed entirely into the hands of artists themselves—good artists, too.

Through the fighting organization of progressive painters known as Artists-For-Victory that a jury was selected.

They weeded out as honestly as possible the wheat from the chaff among 5,000 extravagantly different paintings which poured in from every part of America.

Rich, crude but kind old Uncle Pepsicola paid all the expenses of hanging, shipping, circularizing, etc. The result is apparent this week at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, where 150 paintings by modern American artists are shown.

The show's titled, "A Portrait of America," and does not fail to live up to its ambitious title. It is various, strong, beautiful and dramatic, like our great land. Nobody, not even Walt Whitman, has successfully put all America into one book or one painting. But the collective vision of Americans, assem-



By Mike Gold

bled into a show like this one, can approximate a living portrait.

Yes, America is here, the gas station and the mountain, the apple tree and old jalopy, the gangsters, kibitzers, subway trains, tired mothers and sweaty miners, the little rouged city girls, and Hudson River villages at dusk.

Just listen to a few of the titles put on their work by these artists—it is a Whismanian catalogue by itself: Sandlot, Blueprint, Zoot Suit and Nylon Stockings, On the Charles, Colorado, Farm Yard, Sidewalk Market, Gin Rummy, Barge Life, Frank's Fish Shop, One o'Clock Whistle, Savannah Woodshed, Wanamaker, House, 14th street, East Side Local, Sunday Funnies, Scalding the Hog, The Carolinas, Grain Mill and Wisconsin Landscape.

EVEN the invitations to the preview of the show seemed to my mind to be part of the great portrait of a New America.

For the embroidered invites, began, flossily enough, with signs of the older America: The President and Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art—ah, what a awful roll of the thunder of place and authority that makes!

Then it goes on—in conjunction with Artists for Victory and Pepsicola—

Metropolitan and Pepsicola, plus the best of the younger progressive artists—isn't that a new and unforeseen combination?

Portrait of America At the Metropolitan

Maybe it is a signal of new hopes for our America when a soulless corporation turns art patron, thus taking the place of Pope and Medici and private millionaire and other art patrons of the past.

Maybe Coco-Cola can now be induced by the artists to give a rival show.

Meanwhile, these splendid and sincerely-felt paintings make an exciting exhibition. Social significance in the fine arts is here aplenty. The show will be at the Metropolitan for two months and then will be taken on tour throughout America.

DON'T miss it. Some of my favorites in a show too big to swallow at one dose: Maurice Becker's, Zoot Suit—Phil Evergood's, Wheels of Victory—Adolph Dehn's Spring Day—Yun Gee's New York—William Gropper's, Kibitzer—Lena Gurr's, Sunday Fun—Frank Kleinholtz's, Holiday Harlequins—Abe Harrington's, Country Square Dance—Carlos Lopez', Reunion at the Farm—A. Mosca's, Bronx—Song of Night—Maine Swimming Hole, by Waldo Peirce, and Chicken, by Alzira Peirce.

Also works by Philip Reissman, Marion Greenwood, Hugo Gellert, Dorsi Rosenthal, Morris Shulman, Moses and Isaac Soyer, Joseph Stella, Abraham Walkowitz, and Sol Wilson.

Space does not permit the full account of this show, nor the pleasure it gave me. Viva American Art! Twelve full ounces, that's a lot!

Negro Postwar Layoffs and Teheran

SECOND, the attainable goal of full post-war employment in no way implies that there will not be a temporary period of mass unemployment during reconversion from wartime to peacetime production. There will be such a period, in practically all war industries (including UE's), and the dangers it presents are not met by long-time programs of full employment.

Third, I share fully my critic's appreciation of the fundamental importance of seniority for the protection of workers' gains. Among those gains are the hundreds of thousands of new jobs which the unions have done so much to win for Negro war workers. The policy of seniority must be vigorously defended against its enemies. At the same time, it must be applied in this new historic era so as to promote, not destroy, the interests of the workers.

I again repeat that recent union conventions failed to face this special problem of Negro postwar cutbacks squarely. There is considerable unclarity on the question, even among some Negro trade union leaders. But the problem must be faced; it is crucial for the whole new perspective which the agreements of Teheran have opened up for our world.

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

It Went To
Missouri, Too

Columbia, Mo.
Editor, Daily Worker:

It seems to me there is no depth too low for the American breed of fascists to go in this campaign. In fact they are right down in the slime, as you see by the "Wake Up, America!" card sent out at government expense. This one comes from Congressman Marion T. Bennett through abuse of his frank. HELEN O'TOOLE.

Clark's Slogan
Parallels Hitler's

Manhattan.
Editor, Daily Worker:

From our clipping service I received one from your issue of Aug. 28 of a letter to the editor signed "Friend," which states that the origin of the slogan "Wake Up America!" was Fascist.

To straighten out this misinformed "friend," I would explain that "Wake Up, America!" was originally the title of a song composed by the writer and published by Carl Fischer, Inc., in 1932. It was used by the Crusaders in their efforts to prove that National Prohibition was not the way to temperance.

The name, "Wake Up, America!" was chosen for the economic discussions over the radio largely because of its audience-building value.

The page one magazine article referred to in the "friend's" letter endeavored to make me out as a Fascist. I'll make a proposition to the "friend." I'll give a War Bond for every word I have ever voiced or written in favor of Fascism if he or she will give me a penny for every word I have ever voiced or written in opposition to Fascism.

FRED G. CLARK.

Ed. Note: There's no reason to change a line of the magazine article we published April 2, 1944. Not only does your "Wake Up, America!" slogan parallel the Nazi slogan "Deutschland Erwache," but your propaganda has often run along the same lines. We quoted your praises of Hitler, your sneers at democracy and your smearing of progressives.

Swastika-
Thinkers

Jamaica, L. I.
Editor, Daily Worker:

The Republican Party is making frantic and herculean efforts to identify Roosevelt with the hammer and sickle in order, it seems, to obscure from the American people the swastika which dominates the Republican Party tactics and thinkers.

G. GLASSER.

Modus Operandi

Brooklyn, N. Y.
Editor, Daily Worker:

In an article by Joseph Starobin published last week, the term modus operandi was used. I happen to be a high school graduate, having received more education than the average American, but would you please explain in your columns what the phrase modus operandi means.

JOHN V. PETERS.

(Ed. note: We're surprised to find that this is regarded as an unusual phrase. It is frequently used among the people and is a Latin expression meaning "The method of doing things.")

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Page 7.

Toward Freedom

A UE-CIO Worker," quite indignant over my last Monday's column, wrote to the Daily Worker: "I wonder if Doxey read Teheran. If he didn't I'll excuse him for writing that column. . . . But I'm most sure he did read it; therefore, I can't understand how he underestimates the union's seniority clause. Is he going to take a defeatist attitude and say that there will be millions of unemployed and that we must try to save some of the Negroes' jobs?"



By Doxey Wilkerson

cussed by Roy Hudson in yesterday's The Worker. I would add here merely the following:

FIRST, I did read Earl Browder's masterful Marxist analysis, Teheran—Our Path in War and Peace. One of the things it stressed is that the enduring peace and expanding world prosperity and freedom envisioned by the concord of Teheran are now entirely possible of attainment, but they must be worked for, and their achievement is practically impossible without a strong and united labor movement playing a much larger role in the political life of America.

The firm unity of Negro workers with their white fellow-unionists and the continued and strengthened alliance of the Negro people and labor generally are indispensable if the labor movement is to fulfill its crucial responsibilities in achieving the perspective of Teheran. But that unity and that alliance can (and probably will) be broken, with disastrous consequences for the unions and the nation, if postwar cutbacks result in the ousting of the bulk of Negro war workers from their jobs.

"A UE-CIO Worker's" letter raises important issues concerning my proposal "to modify the application (not the principle) of seniority so as to assure that Negro workers will not bear a disproportionate share of postwar cutbacks." These issues are thoroughly dis-

The Fireworks That Failed to Light

By Ilya Ehrenburg

AMONG the archives left by the Germans in Lublin was found a folder with a mysterious title, "The Fall of Moscow." The folder contained orders, circulars and telephone messages.



It appears that the Germans in Poland were very anxious that Moscow might fall before they were ready for the event. Examination of the documents in the folder reveals what the Nazis were thinking about in the autumn of 1941.

As we know, the Germans call Poland a "government-general." In 1941 the administration of the government-general had its headquarters in Cracow. The chief of the propaganda departments was a certain state councillor, Ohlenbusch. He was the first to raise the alarm. We know not only the date but even the historical hour when Herr Ohlenbusch informed his subordinates in Warsaw, Radom and Lublin of the coming fall of Moscow. It was July 30, 1941, at 1:30 p. m.

But that wasn't all. Ohlenbusch most likely kept awake all night, working out the details of the coming celebrations, for the next day he delivered himself of another order. He was even more precise this time in marking the exact historical minute he signed the document. It was on July 31, 1941, at 11:08 a. m.

Herr Vandrey, chief of the Lublin department of propaganda, informed his subordinates on Aug. 2 of the forthcoming celebrations. He drew up a detailed plan for the ceremony and dictated the text of a display poster. The same day Herr Vandrey very naturally

sent a letter to Warsaw requesting all requisites pertaining to the colossal fireworks display. Impressed with the consciousness that Moscow might be taken any minute, he marked his letter "Very Urgent."

REQUISITES for the fireworks display duly arrived. But a little contretemps arose over the poster. This occurred much later, Oct. 28, at 9:05 a. m. Herr Vandrey suddenly noticed that the text of the printed poster wasn't altogether satisfactory. He sent a telephone message to Herr Ohlenbusch in Cracow.

"Re: Fall of M. Attention has been called to the fact that the word Moscow (Moskau) in the poster is spelled in the German way, whereas the rest of the poster is Polish. As a result the poster naturally loses in effectiveness. I propose that gummed slips be printed with the Polish word 'Moskwa' in red ink and request an urgent reply. Vandrey, Propaganda, Lublin."

Thus the last obstacle to the capture of Moscow was removed.

Everything was now ready for the fireworks: posters, red-gummed slips, stands for the German colonists, signposts with the name "Viktoriastrasse," and the speech of SS Obergruppenfuehrer Globotschnik.

The delay was not due to lack of paste or orators. The Red Army had its say and the German plans went awry. The celebration had to be called off.

Of course, that was very rude on our part. After all, the Germans had prepared so long for the solemn day, they had squandered so

much on posters and fireworks, they had put their rotenfuehrers to so much trouble composing their fiery speeches.

SO the celebrations in the "government-general" and the "protectorate" had to be canceled. True, they did rename some cafes "Victory Cafe," but the "fitting excuse" for it, as Ohlenbusch so charmingly expressed it, was lacking: there was no victory. Instead of Bengal lights they began setting a light to the towns and villages.

Lublin got no celebrations; it got Maidanek instead. Obergruppenfuehrer Globotschnik devoted his leisure to asphyxiating defenseless people with gases and distributing shoes stripped from the feet of executed children. His is one of the first names to figure in the list of the Maidanek criminals and I am certain that this "candidate" will be accepted for the gallows.

Much has changed since the time when the greedy and stupid Germans made their plans for celebrating the capture of Moscow.

Time and again Moscow's sky has been lit up with rockets in celebration of the liberation of towns and whole republics. The would-be conquerors of those days are rotting in their graves. Lublin has been liberated. Oberbutcher Globotschnik and Oberbraggart Vandrey fled, forgetting to remove the files and folders with their strictly confidential documents.

The Red Army is at the gates of Warsaw. The day is not far off when the flag of liberty will wave over the mutilated but proud capital of Poland.

Even the most stupid Germans have forgotten about "the fall of M." The time has come for another event: the fall of B!

Browder Nails Lewis for Strike Incitement

Brands Mine Chief As Plotting Stoppages; Hits Walter Reuther

Following is the text of an address by Earl Browder, at Symphony Hall, in Boston, Friday night.

Tonight I want to discuss the main economic problems of the war and the peace to follow.

Before I go into these main problems, however, I think it necessary to say a few words about a current economic problem of a most specific nature, namely, the strike of maintenance men in the Detroit automotive industry in which a few hundred wildcat strikers threatened to die up the entire war industry of that key center. It is my profound conviction that this strike was a product of a conspiracy against our nation's war effort and against the labor movement which must be exposed and stamped out if the war is to be won at minimum cost and a secure peace established. It is necessary to know who is responsible for this strike, and brand those responsible, so that such things shall not spread.

First of all, it must be established that the vast majority of the United Auto Workers Union members and officers are loyally and steadfastly adhering to the no-strike policy, and have done their best to restrain the little group of wild-cat strikers who have been stirred up by sinister outside influences. I said the overwhelming majority—but not all. The time has come when the Auto Workers Union must stop tolerating that little minority in its midst who secretly conspire with John L. Lewis to bring about strikes and disorder in the industry. For it is John L. Lewis and his vast corps of organizers who are directly behind most strike movements in America today.

Secondly, the time has come to call a halt to the activities of those who, formally supporting the no-strike policy, in actual practice work with and protect those who openly incite strikes. I refer to one of the officers of the Auto Workers Union, Walter Reuther, without whose toleration, sympathy and collaboration, the strike-inciters could not carry on their damaging work.

Thirdly, it is necessary to say that John L. Lewis dares to openly reject the no-strike policy and conspire to bring strikes in other industries, only because he has the protection and collaboration of candidates Dewey and Bricker and their election campaign backers. The time has come when the whole country must join the labor movement in demanding that this unholy combination shall be broken up.

The American trade unions as a whole have a magnificent record of adherence to the no-strike policy, of unexampled performance in the production of war materials for our armed forces. They will not permit this glorious record to be clouded by any little group of wild-cat strikers incited by John L. Lewis in his political campaign of vengeance for a private feud against the President of the United States and on behalf of a candidate for office who is willing to benefit from such damaging work.

Now to proceed to the larger economic problems of war and peace, which are the heart of all our political problems upon which America must pass judgment in the current elections. The key to these problems is contained in a full understanding of the terms "conversion" and "reconversion."

"Conversion" is a term which sums up the millions of detailed problems that were involved in turning America's peacetime industries to the tasks of war, to

put the full force of our country's unexampled productive forces in the service of our Army and Navy to annihilate the Hitler-Japanese enemies of civilization.

Our country's economy, under the stimulus of war and with the cooperation of management and labor and government, performed miracles in the process of "conversion." We raised our nation's total production to two and a half times as high as it ever was before in history; we supplied our armed forces as armies and navies were never supplied; we provided weapons, munitions and supplies to our allies in unprecedented volume, and with it all, notwithstanding some shortages and hardships at home, we provided the domestic market with a greater total of goods than in any peacetime year, and double the total national production of the time of Hoover.

Conversion was a smashing success. Now, at the moment our soldiers with our allies are clinching victory in Europe, and thereby also sealing the doom of Hirohito in the Pacific, the foundations of policy are being laid to guarantee that victory will not catch us unprepared as did war, that America will be ready to make as good a job of "reconversion" as we made of "conversion."

Reconversion, however, is not a simple return to the conditions before the war. Such a goal as that of merely the pre-war status would mean that America would have to lay idle some 60 percent of our productive economy, and render unemployed a large proportion of our working population. No, reconversion must have another goal, nothing less than the maintenance of the full operation of our nation's economy, at the level at least of the high mark demonstrated to be possible during the war. Reconversion is the task of organizing American economy to produce for peace-time needs on the scale we now produce for war.

What unsolved problems stand in the way to prevent us from reaching such a goal? Not technical problems of production, for management and labor, working with government, have demonstrated that they have the ability to solve any and all technical problems.

If we want to put our finger on the chief difficulty of reconversion, let us ask ourselves what factor which was present in the conversion period is still absent in the plans for reconversion. The answer is, of course, the market. Conversion was speedy and reached tremendous heights, because it was organized and directed toward the definite goal of the production of specific things, for which the detailed orders were given and payment was guaranteed even before production. Conversion was aimed at a definite and unlimited market. That is the key to its unparalleled success.

Reconversion will be successful just to that degree to which management, labor and the government are able to find or to create markets on a scale comparable to the market of war, markets which demand very definite items of production for which our economy is equipped, on a scale limited only by our ability to produce, and with payment therefore approximately as certain and prompt. If we cannot organize such markets, then all our talk about reconversion and full employment is so much shouting into the wind.

Reconversion markets as big as



EARL BROWDER

those which made conversion a success must be found at home and abroad, in the domestic and in the foreign fields. These two fields present quite different problems which need to be examined separately. But they are also tied together; first, by the fact that both must expand, for if one shrinks it will stop the other from expanding; second, by the fact that their combined necessary total is already fixed by the existing level of war production, and to the degree that the domestic market falls short of that total the foreign market must make it up; and finally, by the fact that in the long run the expansion of the foreign market also forces even more expansion of the domestic market, as and when long-term credits and investments in the foreign field are amortized.

In the long run it is the domestic market which is decisive. The consumption of goods by the American people as a whole, on an expanding scale, is the only way in which American economy can be kept in full operation. That is what is involved in an expansion of the domestic market.

To distribute goods for consumption, however, requires not only a sufficient number of persons who want the goods and are willing to do the consuming. In order to become customers such persons must also have the money to buy what they want. The problem of our domestic market expansion is the problem of finding domestic customers, that is, persons who want to consume more and have the financial means to do it, in sufficiently large numbers.

From the point of view of achieving full production and employment, it is immaterial who does the consuming so long as it keeps all production plants in a balanced economy in operation. But since the problem is the expansion of consumption, it is basic policy that no important section of the population should, in the reconversion period, restrict its consumption under the present level. Therefore, it is basic policy for full employment, that the working class, which is the largest group of consumers, should continue as a minimum to receive a take-home wage equal in volume to that it now receives, regardless of any change in average working hours.

Our country as a whole always has the full purchasing power required to pay for the products of full operation of its economy. It is not absence of purchasing power in the country that endangers full production in the reconversion period; the trouble is only in the fact that to a high degree the purchasing power is in hands which already consume about as much as they can, and which hold this purchasing power for purposes of investment.

If they could invest on a huge scale, they could put this purchasing power to work; if they cannot invest, they leave this purchasing power standing idle, and to that extent American plants and workers stand idle also.

Therefore, if we take our economic system as it stands now,

and if we envisage no radical changes in the distribution of purchasing power among existing individuals and classes, the key problem of reconversion has been reduced down to the task of putting all available investment capital to work, of finding safe and profitable investment opportunities for all the vast accumulations of idle money or purchasing power.

It is quite clear, however, that domestic investment opportunities on the requisite scale do not exist at this stage. That is so because our nation's industrial plant has already during the war been expanded far and away beyond the scale of our former peacetime market, and until this peacetime market can catch up with our plant expansion, all possible domestic investment opportunities will aggregate only a minor fraction of the accumulated idle investment capital.

America is therefore faced with the choice, either to carry through a radical redistribution of the national income, so as to bring the idle purchasing power into the hands of that part of the population which would use it for consumption commodities, or to find foreign fields of investment which would bring an equivalent volume of orders to American industries, on a scale which would engage all idle capital in the United States.

The first possibility of solution through a radical redistribution of the national income may be ruled out today as politically inaccept-

able to the majority of Americans. There remains, therefore, only the field of foreign investments in the form to produce foreign markets for American products.

It is for this reason that the perspective of a vast expansion of America's foreign trade has become, of necessity, Item No. 1 in any program of reconversion to full production and full employment for peacetime. Without a vastly expanded foreign market, the American economy cannot even begin to think in realistic terms about the over-all problem of reconversion.

What are the most essential preconditions which must be established in order to begin the organization of such huge foreign markets as needed by America?

First of all, there must be stable peace throughout the world.

There must be no wars of threats of war between nations; there must be no civil wars to engage any large or important part of the world's population; there must be a world order of the family of nations of such stability and permanence as to give the whole world the hope and expectation of a long-range peace. Without such a peace, there can be no serious development of the huge foreign investment opportunities that are absolutely required by American capital and by the American economy as now organized.

That is the problem which was

(Continued on Page 9)

A Meeting Boston's 'Firsters' Couldn't Stop

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—All the concentrated venom of Boston's pro-Dewey organ the Boston Herald-Traveller, all the "indignation" of a band of 15 Coughlinite harridans picketing the hall, all the efforts to disrupt and panic the meeting by exploding giant firecrackers, could not stop 3,000 Bostonians from packing Symphony Hall Friday night to hear Earl Browder. They cheered his calm and masterful presentation of issues. Thunderous of applause and gales of laughter met the political satire, the hard-hitting songs, the colorful flashing dances and swinging music of the "F.D.R. Victory Bandwagon."

The temper of the crowd was shown when the provocation inside the hall, made to sound like pistol shots during the collection, failed completely to stampede the audience which responded by sending a flow of \$50 and \$20 and \$10 bills up to the stage. Not a single person left the hall.

For days prior to the meeting the Traveller in cooperation with the notorious fascist sympathizer Florence Birmingham had been trying frantically to get the meeting stopped, to have the show "censored," to turn out a "mass demonstration" against the affair. Their efforts failed completely. But it is significant that Miss Birmingham found reason to express thanks publicly for the cooperation and courtesy she had received from the Traveller and from Gov. Saltonstall who are actively campaigning for Dewey.

In a statement released the next morning, Anne Burlak, President of

the Massachusetts Communist Political Association which sponsored the meeting, declared:

"Candidates Dewey and Bricker can hardly expect not to have their campaign of red-baiting hysteria picked up by the lunatic fringe and fascist gangster elements in every community. Nor can any responsible paper avoid any consequences of the publicity it gives to such elements and their 'plans'."

Miss Burlak pointed to the possible serious consequences of a panic and called upon the police to find those responsible, to question Miss Birmingham closely, to uncover any direct connections with Republican circles.

Meanwhile, the Traveller and Miss Birmingham rushed to cover their own responsibility with the cry that the Communists had done it themselves!

These Dewey supporters had reason to fear the effectiveness of Bandwagon. Its satire, its music, song and dance were sensational.

The Negro and white artists hit hard for the things they believed in, victory and a secure peace, for the reelection of Roosevelt.

All in all—it was quite an evening!

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HEAR REV. ELIOT WHITE and prominent guest speakers who will address a special mass meeting to urge registration. See motion picture "Hell Bent for Election" Tuesday night, 8:30 p.m. at 5 Rutgers Street, corner East Broadway. East Side Club of U.P.A.

Coming

"REGISTER TO VOTE" DANCE at the Savoy Ballroom, Lenox Ave. and 140th St. Wednesday, October 11th. Popular Savoy, Guest Artists. Tickets \$1.20, \$1, \$0.50. On sale at National Negro Congress, 307 Lenox Ave. and Workers Bookshop. Proceeds: Southern Negro Youth Congress.

Expose Lewis Plot, Browder Urges

(Continued from Page 8)

placed in its most immediately practical form before the Dumbarton Oaks conference, before the delegates of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union. That is the basic problem, on which we now know that a great deal of progress has been made, and which we are entitled to hope will be fully worked out in the net half-year if no government throws a monkey-wrench into the machinery.

Secondly, some framework of an international economic order must be brought into existence, to supplement and buttress the international political order being worked out at Dumbarton Oaks. There must be provision of economic machinery whereby the financial and currency system of the various countries of the world can be brought into stable relationships with one another and maintained, and there must be an international agency which coordinates the planning and direction of the flow of international investment capital, overcomes all obstacles to this free flow of capital, and sets up the guarantees of the proper and economical use of investments and of their repayment with interest. These are the basic problems which were placed for consideration before the Bretton Woods conference, composed of

delegations from the main Allied countries, and from which unanimous recommendations for action have now been placed before the world for consideration.

In the success of the Dumbarton Oaks and Bretton Woods conferences, therefore, lie all hopes for the successful reconversion of American economy to a peacetime basis of full production and full employment, lie all hopes for jobs and security for the American people and continued profits for American business.

It is against this background that Americans, capital as well as labor, must carefully judge the studied hostility against the Dumbarton Oaks and Bretton Woods conferences by candidates Dewey and Bricker. Dewey has made public his negative approach to Dumbarton Oaks; Bricker is stumping the country with the slogan: "We want to more Dumbarton Oaks and Bretton Woods conferences."

One of the most influential backers of candidate Dewey, Winthrop W. Aldrich, president of the Chase National Bank, perhaps the most powerful private financial institution in the world, has put this hostility into programmatic form in a recent widely-publicized speech. Mr. Aldrich's

program, and it is reasonable to infer that this is Mr. Dewey's program also, is to scrap all ideas of international organization, and for America to negotiate agreements with one nation after another, taken singly, beginning with Britain to whom he holds out the bait of a substantial "grant-in-aid," or financial dole, if that country will go along with the program; Mr. Aldrich wants even these agreements with single countries to be negotiated by and between American bankers and their fellow bankers in other lands, without the intervention of governments.

There is one "little" trouble with the Aldrich-Dewey-Bricker program. It will not work. The day for the successful operation of all such programs is now past. There is not a single country in the world that will not resent the proposal, beginning with Great Britain. One could not find a more effective means of organizing the world against America than this program.

American bankers, industrialists and business men generally, who deal with the foreign market, must today begin to learn the lesson that John Wanamaker taught to the domestic retail merchandising field some generations ago. That lesson is: The customer is always right.

America is not in a situation where our country can dictate the conditions of international trade and commerce to all other nations taken singly. America cannot successfully operate on this basis, because our economy needs the foreign markets even more than the foreign markets need our goods. Other countries, if they must go without our goods, will only have to struggle along as best they can without being worse off than they now are; but if America does not open up their markets, on conditions satisfactory to them, then America cannot go on as it is now, but our country will suffer a catastrophic economic crisis.

That is why America cannot trust its destinies today into the hands of candidates Dewey and Bricker.

That is why Americans of all classes and of all former political affiliations, capitalists and workers, farmers, professionals and business men, Republicans, Democrats and Communists are uniting in support of the reelection of President Roosevelt, whose name is synonymous with the successful guidance of the war, with the Dumbarton Oaks and Bretton Woods conferences which he initiated, and with the hope of successful reconversion of American economy with consequent full production and employment, jobs, security and profits for all America.

Veteran's Aid

By WORLD WAR II VET
Posters explaining the Soldiers Voting Act are now on display in camps at home and overseas, says the War Department. These posters give general information on how to vote. The first poster dealing with the subject emphasized that the War Department will give all necessary assistance to any one in the armed forces who wants to vote; it is up to the soldier to see that his papers are sent in correctly and on time.



The War Department has sent a group of officers overseas to help soldiers located in war theatres vote. Twenty four have already shipped and more will be assigned up until voting day. A "soldier voting officer" has also been appointed for each unit.

The American Legion reports a new record membership of 1,404,312 as of Aug. 1. This represents a gain of 255,835 over Aug. 1943. More than 1,450,000 members are expected by the end of the year... Some 4,000 letters of general inquiry have been received by the Veterans Administration on benefits in the GI Bill of Rights.

Almost 6,000,000 United States fighting men are now contributing to the defeat of the enemy overseas. War and Navy departments statistics show. The Army revealed that more than 4,000,000 of its 7,700,000 officers and men—a force twice the American Expeditionary Force's strength in World War I—are now overseas. Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson has said the total will pass 5,000,000 by the end of the year. Swelling the overall figure is the Navy's recent announcement that 1,566,000 Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard personnel, out of a total of 3,250,000 are afloat or on foreign duty. In addition, 900,000 men are in transit or training for seas or overseas duty.

More than 500 GI's have started classes at New York University this season under the Vocational Rehabilitation and Education office of the Bill of Rights... Postmaster Albert Goldman recommends use of postal money orders for persons sending money as Xmas gifts to servicemen and women overseas. He warns that many places where Americans are stationed prohibit the importation of American currency. Even if money was sent, a soldier couldn't cash it. Domestic money orders, however, can be cashed at army postoffices at the current rate of exchange in the country where the soldier is located.

Sen. Harley Kilgore has introduced an amendment to the GI Bill of Rights to make education and training available to veterans on an equal basis without regard to age. At present, a vet is entitled to educational benefits up until the age of 25.

Selective Service has asked for legislation to extend the specified time in which vets may apply for reemployment from 40 to 90 days after discharge from the armed forces or release from hospitalization. In urging this legislation, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey pointed out that vets hospitalized for more than 40 days after discharge cannot benefit from the 40-day guarantee of getting old job back.

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Mort Cooper Hurls 2-0 Shutout



The Lowdown

Cooper's Performance
Was Something to See

Nat Low

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—The midnight hour struck today for the cinderella Browns at Sportsman's Park, and when it did, it left the boys standing bedraggled and shabby as the beggars they used to be, their hopes of winning the championship of the baseball world all but shattered.

The man who stripped them of their gaudy raiments was rotund Morton Cooper of nearby Atherton, Missouri, who was determined once and for all to set at rest the fable that he couldn't win a World Series game.

Beaten three times in five starts in series play—plus two more lickings in mid-Summer all-star affairs, Cooper hurled one of the best games of this series, and one of the greatest games of any series, setting the Browns down with no runs and seven hits and striking out 12 of them to come within one whiffing of all the all-time series mark set by Howard Ehmke exactly 15 years ago, Oct. 8, 1929. Ehmke fanned 13 Cubs in the first contest of the Philadelphia-Chicago series.

If ever a masterpiece of a series game was pitched, this was it. Sung by reports that he couldn't beat the American League, the Cardinals' ace right hander baffled the ever-pressing Browns from inning to inning, grimly improving upon each effort until he was fairly invincible at the end when he struck out three Brown pinch-hitters on 12 pitches to clinch this first shutout of the 1944 series.

But like all heroic efforts, Cooper's was not without peril. Threatened with disaster a number of times by the dauntless American Leaguers, Cooper merely notched his belt a bit tighter and flung back the challenge square into the faces of his foes.

The most ominous threat to his game came in the sixth inning when the Cards were ahead 1-0. Mike Kreevich set the crowd hysterical and darkened the skies for Cooper by rifling the second pitch into right for a single. As the clap-clap-clap of the capacity crowd heightened the tension, Gene Moore laid down a bunt midway between the mound and third base. Cooper, stiff-legged at first, tore after the ball, clutched it tightly and then decided to make the throw to second base, need off the tying score.

The bullet-like peg landed in Marty Marion's glove, into the runner. Marion simply dug hard into the sliding Kreevich and the skies lifted for Cooper as the umpire's arm went up to proclaim the Brownie out.

But the men of Luke Sewell, playing with the fire born of 40 years of baseball suffering, were not to be thus easily denied. Vern Stephens strode to the plate, shaking his huge bat menacingly at Cooper. With a full count on him, he cracked a sharp hit into center on which Moore went to third. These were the winning runs. George McQuinn, hero of two Brown victories to date, came up and Cooper, pitching cautiously in order to prevent a repetition of the first game's homer by this same McQuinn, walked him and the bags were loaded with only one away.

It was here that the game was to be won or lost and it was here that Cooper revealed his true pitching greatness. Against slugging young Al Zarilla, he threw a ball to start with. A terrific curve that forced Zarilla to hit the dust, broke over the corner for strike one. The Brownie batter managed to get his bat on the next one, but could only foul it off, making it two strikes against him. Cooper, his huge frame casting a large shadow almost to Marty Marion at short, threw the next one. It sailed close and across the waist, then broke. Zarilla, completely baffled by it stood transfixed with bat on his shoulder as the umpire's voice roared "Yer out."

Now there was one more man to get, Mark Christman. Christman swung mightily on the first pitch and sheepishly saw it sail under his wagon-tongue. He fouled the next two off and the count was two strikes and no balls against him. You would have expected Cooper to throw a 1st up pitch at this point for he was far ahead. Christman and Luke Sewell, in the coaches box, evidently thought likewise.

Cooper must have realized this and exploited it thoroughly in one of the most daring gambles ever witnessed in major league baseball. He let go with a slightly high and inside pitch. Christman, nonchalantly expecting it to remain high, watched with consternation as it suddenly dropped and went clear across the plate as the umpire's voice again proclaimed a strike out.

The inning was over and similarly the game—and, as it looks from here, the series too.

The story, of course, was all Mort Cooper (which we so dialectically predicted yesterday) and his team mates, working hard for him, aided no little bit in the offensive part of the game which consisted of soaring homers by Ray Sanders and Danny Litwhiler that ruined Denny Galehouse's bid for a second series victory.

Saunders' blow came in the sixth with two out and the count three balls and one strike against him.

He hit a fast one over the middle and it sailed high, high up and over the right field roof, bouncing into adjoining Grand Ave.

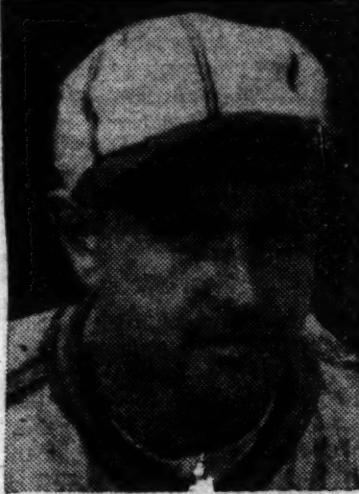
The other blow was struck by Danny Litwhiler in the eighth inning. The first man up, he hit the first pitch and it sailed majestically into the center field stands where the marker reads 400 feet.

So tomorrow it will be Max Lanier or Blix Donnelly against Nelson Potter and the rags-to-riches story of the Browns may soon come to an end.

Homers by Sanders and Litwhiler Give Cards 3-2 Series Lead

Special to the Daily Worker

SPORTSMAN'S PARK, Oct. 8.—Big Mort Cooper treated 36,568 wildly enthusiastic fans here to a magnificent pitching exhibition as he whiffed 12 Brownie batters while hurling the St. Louis Cards to a 2-0 shutout and a three-two edge in the Series. Cooper and Denny Galehouse established a new World Series mark by fanning a total of 22 batters. Two home runs for the Cards, one by Ray Sanders in the sixth, and another by Danny Litwhiler in the eighth in-



It's up to Nelson Potter today

CARDS	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0-2	6	1
BROWNS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-0	7	1

ning, were the only mistakes game Denny Galehouse made today.

But this afternoon, before the largest crowd of this 1944 World Series at Sportsman's Park, big Mort was nigh invincible.

With the tension almost unbearable as both teams entered the sixth inning knotted in a scoreless tie, Stan Musial started the frame innocently enough by grounding out. Mort Cooper didn't pose any potential rally as he flied to Gen Moore. Up stepped Ray Sanders, who had only collected three hits out of 14 times at bat, for a mediocre

286 average. Picking one to his liking, Sanders poled a tremendous home run atop the right field pavilion to put the cards into a 1-0 lead.

After the Brownie threat was snuffed in the bottom half of the sixth, the Cards went scoreless until he same right field pavilion for Litwhiler stepped to the plate and sent a savage blast screaming into the same right field pavilion for the Cards' second and final run of the day.

Strike-Outingest World Series of All Time

By NAT LOW

ST. LOUIS, OCT. 8.—Mort Cooper's 12 strikeouts plus Denny Galehouse's 10 made a total of 78 whiffing for both teams in this strike out-ingest World Series of them all. The previous mark of 77 fannings for a five game series was set by the A's and Cubs in 1929.

Galehouse opened the game with three strike outs in the first inning and Cooper closed it with three of his own in the ninth inning.

What counted most was the meat in between.

When Johnny Hopp went down swinging on three trips to the plate to day it made a total of seven for him this series—which is tops for any one player.

And a distinction the Cardinal center fielder could well do without.

Cooper fanned every Brownie but Vern Stephens who clubbed him for two singles and a double in four times. Which is more hits than all the Brownies combined were able to make off Mort in the opening game.

The news of Wendell Willkie's tragic death spread through the press box early and caused real, sincere grief among writers and telegraphers alike.

Major Billy Southworth, Jr., son of the Card manager, sat in a box seat near the dug out. The man who had been through 45 bombing missions over Germany was seen nervously biting at his finger nail in the sixth inning when the Browns threatened.

"Jug Handle" Blix Donnelly, the Cardinals curve baller, pitched a full game in the bull pen. But all he did was raise a sweat.

Which was what most of the chilled fans in the park would have liked to do. It was real football weather in St. Loo today.

This series has been distinguished by an utter lack of squabbling. There hasn't been a single beef, major or minor, in the five games thus far and the feeling between the two teams, while that of real rivalry, is one of extreme personal friendliness.

The Brownies are batting .194 in five games.

And I'll wager that's more than

terrible Tommy Dewey will bat in 48 states.

In the eighth inning both George McQuinn and Al Zarilla popped to Hopp. (We've been saving this a whole week).

RADIO

WMCA—570 Ke.	WHN—1050 Ke.
WEAF—669 Ke.	WNEW—1150 Ke.
WOR—710 Ke.	WLIR—1190 Ke.
WJZ—720 Ke.	WGV—1290 Ke.
WNVC—830 Ke.	WEVD—1330 Ke.
WINS—1000 Ke.	WBNY—1450 Ke.
WABC—880 Ke.	WQXR—1560 Ke.

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

6:00 WEAF—News Reports

WOR—Sydney Mosley, News

WJZ—News—John B. Kennedy

WABC—Quincy Howe, News

WMCA—News; Music; Talk

6:15 WEAF—Concert Music

WOR—Ramona, Songs

WJZ—Ethel and Albert

WAEC—Lyn Murray Orchestra

6:30 WOR—News—Frank Singiser

WJZ—Whose War?; Sports Talk

WABC—Democratic Campaign Talk

6:40 WEAF—Sports—Bill Stern

6:45 WEAF—Lowell Thomas

WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax

WJZ—Henry J. Taylor, News

WABC—The World Today, News

6:55 WABC—Joseph C. Harsch, News

7:00 WEAF—Johnny Mercer Show

WJZ—Horace Heidt Orchestra

WABC—I Love a Mystery

WQXR—Lisa Sergio, News

7:15 WEAF—News—John W. Vandercook

WOR—The Answer Man

WABC—Hollywood—Hedda Hopper

WMCA—Five-Star Final

7:30 WEAF—Roth Orchestra; Chorus

WOR—Bulldog Drummond

WJZ—Lone Ranger

WABC—Bob Hawk Quiz Show

WMCA—Johannes Steel, News

7:45 WEAF—H. V. Kaltenborn, News

WMCA—ALP Talk

8:00 WEAF—Cavalcade of America

WOR—Cecil Brown, News

WJZ—News Comments

WABC—Vox Pop Interviews

8:15 WOR—Sunny Skylar, Songs

WJZ—Lum and Abner

8:30 WEAF—Richard Crooks, Tenor

WOR—Sherlock Holmes

WJZ—Blind Date

WABC—Gay Nineties Revue

8:55 WABC—Bill Henry, News

9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

9:00 WEAF—Fritz Kreisler, Violin

WOR—Gabriel Heatter, News

WJZ—Counter-Spy

WABC—Radio Theater

WHN—William S. Gailmor

9:15 WOR—Screen Test

WMCA—Norman Jay, Talk

9:30 WEAF—Information Please

WOR—Music of Worship

WJZ—Spotlight Band

WMCA—They Live in Brooklyn—Play with Leon Janney, Others

9:55 WJZ—Short Story

10:00 WEAF—Josephine Antoine, Soprano; Richard Paige, Tenor; Orchestra

WOR—Henry Gladstone, News

WJZ—John W. Vandercook, News

WABC—Screen Guild Play

WMCA—News; Amateur Hour

10:15 WOR—Paul Schubert, News

WJZ—From England: Ted Malone

10:30 WEAF—Dr. I. G. Quiz

WOR—The Symphonette

WJZ—Hollywood Show Time

WABC—Johnny Morgan Show

11:00 WEAF, WOR—News; Music

WJZ, WABC—News; Music

WMCA—News; Talks; Music

11:15 WABC—Talk—Murray D. Lincoln

11:30 WEAF—For the Record

WOR—Demobilization Forum

12:00 WEAF, WMCA—News

WJZ, WABC—News; Music

'Bloomer Girl' a Gay Freedom Jubilee

By SAMUEL SILLEN

Three cheers and a couple of hand springs for Bloomer Girl, the superb musical that will brighten Broadway for a long time with its gaiety, charm and intelligence. For this is more than an uncommonly delightful evening of dance and song. It is a freedom jubilee. Bloomer Girl has a mind of her own and speaks it with refreshing boldness.

The story is based on a chapter of American history, though a program note tells us that the incidents and characters are fictional. We have come a long way—by no means far enough—since Amelia Bloomer founded her woman's rights magazine, *The Lily*, at Seneca Falls, N. Y. As one facet of her valiant fight against social superstition, Miss Bloomer rejected the hoopskirt (not so much a costume as a panzer-division for purity). She introduced the shockingly sensible garment lampooned by her critics as "bloomers."

In this musical, "Dolly" Diomer says: "Hoops are uncomfortable, ungainly, and in a high wind unpredictable." "Lovely dress," she describes it, "too big for a beehive, too small for a capitol."

The opportunities to vulgarize are manifold here, but they are wisely declined by Sid Hertzig and Fred Saidy, writers of the witty and adult book based on the play by Lilith and Dan James. Dolly and her followers, including her heroine niece Evelina (Celeste Holm) are not pictured as cranks but women in the vanguard of their time. The audience is with them every inch of the way as they struggle in the "Cicero Falls" of 1861 not only against sartorial fortresses but against more serious bigotries of the age.

ANTI-SLAVERY CRUSADE

With historical accuracy, the story links the woman's rights and anti-slavery crusades. "Freedom," says Dolly, "is without sex or color."



Celeste Holm—The 'Bloomer Girl'

These Abolitionists turn out their "seditious" paper *The Lily* on a hand printing machine, shield a fugitive slave, go to jail for advertising a performance of Uncle Tom's Cabin, advocate (horrors!) votes and free education for women, and support Abraham Lincoln ("That man in the White House," a pompous hoopskirt manufacturer scornfully calls him, "that radical, that—Republican!").

These social issues define the romantic complication between Evelina, the Bloomer Girl, and Jeff Calhoun (David Brooks), her Kentucky suitor. With the outbreak of the Civil War, the complication is resolved and Dolly Bloomer's social principles dramatically vindicated.

The production brilliantly integrates this essentially serious theme with first-rate musical and choral entertainment. Bloomer Girl carries to a higher level such musicals of social significance as *Pins and Needles* and *Meet the People*. Adding a new dimension to American Musical comedy, its informed satire permeates the lyrics, dialogue, and choreography.

There is subtle wit, for instance, in the dance designed by Agnes de Mille for

"When Grannie was a lassie
That tyrant known as man
Thought woman's place was just
the space
Around a frying pan . . .
It was good enough for Grandma
But it ain't good enough for us."

The "Sunday in Cicero Falls" number is a grand takeoff on hoopskirt morality. In another vein, Civil War Ballet dramatically expresses, perhaps a bit too tearfully, the emotions of women whose men have gone off to war.

GREAT NEGRO PERFORMERS

The audience stops the show twice with uncontrollable applause, in both instances as tribute to great Negro performers. The freedom song of Dooley Wilson (*The Eagle and Me*) and the I Got A Song of Richard Huey are really terrific.

Another outstanding performance is given by Joan McCracken, a versatile comic artist whose expert dances and songs, especially T'morra T'morra, bring radiant joy to the stage.

Celeste Holme and David Brooks as the romantic principals are excellent: Miss Holm is a lovely and believable Evelina; Mr. Brooks, who has a wonderfully rich baritone, acts with unobtrusive energy. Indeed, the entire cast deserves warm congratulations.

Harold Arlen has written what are bound to be hit tunes in Evelina and Right as the Rain, and E. Y. Harburg's lyrics have socially pointed freshness and wit. The settings by Lemuel Ayers and costumes by Miles White are unusually attractive, and several of Russell Bennett's orchestrations for Agnes de Mille's dances are brilliant.

Bloomer Girl is a captivating and knowledgeable lady. Don't miss meeting her.

BLOOMER GIRL, a new musical by Sid Hertzig and Fred Saidy, based on a play by Lilith and Dan James; music by Harold Arlen and lyrics by E. Y. Harburg; presented by John C. Wilson in association with Nat Goldstone at the Shubert, with Celeste Holm, Margaret Douglass, Joan McCracken, David Brooks, Dooley Wilson, Mabel Taliaferro, Matt Briggs, John Call, Blaine Corderer, Richard Huey, Charles Howard, Lida Franklin, James Mitchell and others; production staged by E. Y. Harburg; dances by Agnes de Mille; book directed by William Schorr; settings and lighting by Lemuel Ayers; costumes by Miles White; orchestrations by Russell Bennett; musical director, Leon Leonardi.

Negro Struggle Theme of Forum

The struggle of the Negro people for integration in the American nation, will be the theme of the meeting in tribute to Howard Fast, author of *Freedom Road*, to be held at the City Center Casino, 131 W. 55 St., on Friday evening, Oct. 13. The meeting is sponsored by the Daily Worker Feature Page in association with the Worker's Bookshop.

Howard Fast, whose book depicts the struggle of the Negro people during reconstruction days, will indicate why his theme is still a timely subject. Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, eminent sociologist and professor at Howard University, will review Mr. Fast's book. Doxey Wilkerson, executive editor of People's Voice, will trace the development of the Negro struggle for equality. Samuel Sillen literary editor of the Daily Worker, will speak on the role of the intellectual in the struggles of the people.

Admission to the Howard Fast tribute is 90 cents. Tickets are available at the bookshops.

City Symphony's First Performance Tonight

The world premiere performance of the tone poem, *Moon Over Taos*, by the American composer, Franz Bornschein, the first concert performance in the United States of Three Fantastic Dances by the contemporary Spanish composer Joaquin Turina, are novel features of the program with which the New York City Symphony, under the direction of Leopold Stokowski, opens its fall series of concerts tonight (Monday, Oct. 9), at 8:30 p. m., at the New York City Center, 131 W. 55th St.

Jewish Folk Theatre

The first performance of *The Miracle of the Warsaw Ghetto*, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 10, will inaugurate a gala opening week for this initial production at the New Jewish Folk Theatre, of which Jacob Ben-Ami is coproducer, director, and a leading player.

MOTION PICTURES

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL — 50 St. & 6th Ave. *Dress Open 11 A. M.*
GARY COOPER • **TERESA WRIGHT**
in International Pictures
"CASANOVA BROWN"
Frank Morgan Anita Louise
Distributed through RKO Radio Pictures, Inc.
Spectacular Stage Presentation
Picture at: 11:30, 1:30, 4:30, 7:30, 10:20
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4000

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1st Soviet Yiddish Film Fest. incl.
SHOLEM ALECHEM'S tragicomedy
"LAUGHTER through TEARS"
with cast of MOSCOW JEWISH STATE THEATRE
Prof. S. Michaelson in
"RETURN OF NATHAN BECKER"

These Are the Nazis
Arrogant, Cruel
and Fiendish!
JOHN STEINBECK'S
'The MOON IS DOWN'
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Voice in Wind
at the **CITY Theatre 14 ST.** near 4th Ave.

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Evenings 8:40. Matinee WED. and SAT. at 2:45

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44th St. THEATRE, W. of B'way, LA. 4-4337
Even. 8:30 Sharp. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30 Sharp
Out-of-Town Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention
HOLIDAY MATINEE THURS., OCT. 12th

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JACKIE GLE

Late Bulletins

Chinese Repulse Foe at Foochow

CHUNGKING, Oct. 8 (UP).—Resurgent Chinese forces have smashed back a Japanese column driving on the port of Foochow from the southeast, recapturing the town of Dionshoh and pursuing the routed enemy north toward Mamol across the Min River delta land separating Foochow from the open sea, while in the interior of China Chiang Kai-shek's troops have blocked the main enemy spearhead pushing on embattled Kweilin.

Chinese troops in the northwestern suburbs of Foochow continued to hold in check enemy units which had cracked the defense perimeter in that direction, the Chinese High Command reported, thus refuting repeated Japanese claims of having "completely occupied" the city, the last major Chinese-held port on the eastern seaboard.

AFL Warns of 'Deadly Depression'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (UP).—The American Federation of Labor predicted tonight that a "deadly depression" with 20,000,000 unemployed will follow the defeat of Germany and Japan unless concrete preventive measures are taken immediately.

There will be at least 11,000,000 unemployed soon after Germany falls and a resultant 40 percent payroll cut will be "enough to knock the bottom out of the civilian market after V-E day," AFL economist Boris Shishkin wrote in a union publication.

His forecast came as the AFL prepared to renew a demand that the War Labor Board ask President Roosevelt to break the Little Steel wage ceiling formula to offset higher living costs. The AFL will offer evidence at a WLB meeting tomorrow.

CIO Distributes Vote Leaflets

A million handbills with a simple appeal to register were distributed yesterday on the eve of registration, by CIO affiliated unions in all five boroughs, it was announced by the Greater New York CIO Political Action Committee.

The street distribution of this non-partisan appeal to register highlights the drive for a record vote in the city after two months of preparation by local CIO unions.

Each union has been assigned certain busy intersections, the business district to be covered until 1 p. m., the shopping area during the early afternoon hours, and the theatre district in the early evening.

With a fleet of 20 sound trucks, the CIO has arranged for some 1,000

shopgate and street programs starting this morning and continuing through the week, the meeting to be conducted by non-partisan registration groups and CIO workers.

Undertaking community canvassing on a large scale, the CIO is nevertheless concentrating on turning out a maximum registration of its own members. Over 300 local unions with membership in several hundred large plants are prepared for a daily check-up of all workers next week. Virtually all CIO unions have established shop registration committees. In a number of large Queens and Brooklyn plants, managements will join with labor in using the public address system to remind employees each day of their obligation to register.

New Jersey CIO Mourns Willkie, Urges Study on Negro Seniority

By JOHN MELDON

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 8.—Delegates to the seventh annual convention of the New Jersey Industrial Union Council, meeting at the Essex Hotel here today, rose in silent tribute to the passing of Wendell L. Willkie. They unanimously lauded Willkie's "great qualities of citizenship not only in devotion to the interest of his own country but to the cause of international understanding and cooperation toward a permanent peace and world security."

Meanwhile the convention became the first body of organized labor to tackle the problem of wartime seniority for Negroes and women in industry.

NO READY-MADE BLUEPRINT

Typical of the sentiments expressed was a speech by David Elliott of CIO Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers, an industry with a high percentage of Negro workers. Elliott declared:

"We must recognize that the simple, mechanical application of the seniority laws would weaken the unity of labor. Deep thinking is necessary on this subject as no one can offer a ready-made blueprint."

In speaking for this resolution I recognize the need for further study to find ways and means in order that the last one hired will not be the first one fired. It is essential that those workers among the disrupting national unity . . ."

Daily Worker

New York, Monday, October 9, 1944



Smoke billows from Manila docks after carrier-based bombers from Admiral Halsey's Third Fleet blasted the Japanese-held Philippine capital. Many enemy planes were shot down. Others met disaster on the ground.

Silence By Day, Hell at Night --- A Battle at Leopold Canal

By WILLIAM A. WILSON

WITH THE CANADIANS AT THE LEOPOLD CANAL, Oct. 8 (UP).—There's a thin khaki line of Canadians strung out along two stretches of sodden flatland north of the Leopold Canal today.

It is pounded by mortars and seared by machine gun bullets, but it's hurling back every German counterattack aimed at wiping out this bridgehead.

The official summary of today's fighting probably will say something like "numerous counterattacks were beaten off."

I've been up to the canal and seen for myself the bloody, unorthodox fighting where the Canadians are staining the field with their blood to hold and extend the strategic bridgehead aimed at the Schelde.

Crouching to avoid machine gun bullets fired at extreme range across the inundated flatland which offers few obstacles to the horizontal fire, we saw one of the strangest battlefields of Europe.

It is a no-man's land in which small bodies of men hide in ruined villages by day, hoping to live out the enemy's mortar or artillery fire, or huddle in the water-filled slit trenches, not daring to show themselves lest enemy gunners knock them off like clay pigeons.

By night both sides send out patrols to battle with fists, grenades and bayonets at close quarters for a few blasted houses and a few more square yards of sodden earth.

Typical of the fighting is the clash going on for the village over there on the north bank. Several times the Canadians

methodically have cleared the village, house by house, room by room, but always the Germans have infiltrated behind them so fast that they finally decided, temporarily, that it was not worth the effort to keep them out.

Our troops took up firm position west of the village. The Germans are still clinging to the gap between our two crossings, but prisoners claim that our artillery is "giving them hell." This is a tribute to the accuracy of the gunners below the canal who are lobbing shells across the heads of that thin khaki line, because the German artillery is far inferior to ours.

The country over there is so wet as a result of the flooding that modern weapons such as tanks and big guns cannot maneuver north of the canal.

It's man against man in terrain where, if a patch of Allied khaki or Nazi green shows, a soldier may be killed—by a gunner miles away across the rolling, uninterrupted wasteland.

By night the Germans have been sending raiding parties across the canal in rubber boats, shooting up anything they can find, and then scooting back.

German casualties have been heavy, including a large number who perished under our flame throwers the night we crossed the canal.

Our losses, naturally, are still a secret, but they have not been negligible.

A Canadian officer who has been in France since the beginning of the campaign told me that "this is one of the hardest jobs we've had to do yet."

